

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York, the Staten Island Philatelic Society, of Staten Island, The Metropolitan Philatelic Club of San Antonio, Texas, and the New Jersey Philatelic Association of Hoboken.

Published by The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, 18 E. 23d. St., New York.
HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, 50c. SEPT. 1, 1896. [Single Copies, 5cts.
" " Foreign Countries, 75c.]

A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

—OF—
POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY
HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.
(Continued.)

SPAIN—Continued.

October 1st, 1874.

Typographed on white wove paper; size
18½x22mm.



Perforated 14.

- 510 10c de p. dark red brown
- 511 10c de p. pale red brown
- 512 10c de p. bistre brown

Varieties:

- a. Imperforate.
- 513 10c de p. bistre brown
- 514 10c de p. dark red brown
- b. With round top 3 instead of s in CENTS.
- 515 10c de p. bistre brown
- c. With flat top 3 instead of s in CENTS.
- 516 10c de p. bistre
- d. Hyphen instead of s in CENTS.
- 517 10c de p. bistre
- e. c instead of s in CENTS.
- 518 10c de p. bistre

f. z instead of s in CENTS.

- 519 10c de p. bistre

Counterfeits used postally.

Perforated 18.

- 520 10c de p. brown

As we have not seen this forgery, nor found any description of it, we cannot describe it.

MONARCHY.

Reign of Alfonso XII.

August 1st, 1875.

Typographed (portrait of Alfonso XII) on white wove paper, with a pattern printed in blue on the back. This pattern consists of a rectangle containing a number for each stamp, all the numbers being different and ranging from 1 to 100, the rectangle being surrounded by a dotted groundwork in a double frame. Size, 19½x23mm.



Perforated 14.

- 541 2c de p. chocolate brown
 542 2c de p. bistre brown
 543 5c de p. lilac
 544 5c de p. mauve
 545 10c de p. blue
 546 10c de p. dull blue
 547 20c de p. orange
 548 25c de p. rose
 549 25c de p. carmine rose
 550 40c de p. deep brown
 551 40c de p. yellow brown
 552 50c de p. lilac
 553 50c de p. mauve
 554 1p black
 555 1p gray black
 556 4p green
 557 10p ultramarine

Varieties; Imperforate.

- 558 2c de p. brown
 559 5c de p. lilac
 560 10c de p. blue

Counterfeits used postally.

Perforated.

- 561 1p black
 562 4p green
 563 10p blue

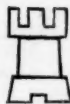
In the forgeries the shading is too abundant, the S of COMUNICACIONES too round, and the T of PESETA has the vertical bar too short, in PESETAS the P is too narrow, the E's too open and the A too large.

June 1st, 1876.

Typographed on white wove paper; size, 18½x22½mm.



Watermarked



I. White wove paper of ordinary thickness, glazed.

Perforated 14.

- 564 5c de p. reddish brown
 565 5c de p. bistre brown
 566 10c de p. blue
 567 10c de p. deep blue
 568 20c de p. sea green
 569 25c de p. dark red brown
 570 40c de p. gray brown
 571 50c de p. yellow green
 572 50c de p. dark yellow green

- 573 1p dark blue
 574 4p magenta
 575 10p vermillion

II. Thin white wove paper, slightly glazed.

Perforated 14

- 576 5c de p. bistre
 577 10c de p. blue
 578 25c de p. brown
 579 50c de p. green
 580 1p ultramarine
 581 4p magenta
 582 10p pale vermillion

October, 1877.

Typographed on white wove paper; size, 15½x15½mm.



- 583 ¼c de p. yellow green
 584 ¼c de p. blue green
 585 ¼c de p. dark blue green

Varieties:

- a. *Tête bêche*.
 586 ¼c de p. green
 b. Perforated in vertical pairs (unofficial).
 587 ¼c de p. dark blue green

July 1st, 1878.

Typographed on white wove paper; size, 18½x22mm.



Perforated 14.

- 588 2c de p. brown lilac
 589 2c de p. deep brown lilac
 590 5c de p. yellow
 591 5c de p. orange
 592 10c de p. brown
 593 10c de p. dark brown
 594 20c de p. black
 595 20c de p. gray black
 596 25c de p. olive bistre
 597 40c de p. red brown
 598 50c de p. blue green
 599 50c de p. deep blue green
 600 1p lilac
 601 1p gray lilac
 602 4p violet
 603 10p blue
 604 10p deep blue

Variety: Imperforate.

- 605 2c de p. brown violet

Counterfeits used postally.

Perforated.

- 606 25c de p. bistre
607 1p gray
608 4p violet
609 10p blue

In the forgeries of the 1 and 4 pesetas the outline of the head of the king is very pronounced and the letters of the word COMUNICACIONES are very narrow and the hair is very irregular. We have not found any description of the other forgeries.

May 1st, 1879.

Typographed on white wove paper; size, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ x22mm.



Perforated 14.

- 610 2c de p. black
611 2c de p. gray black
612 5c de p. green
613 5c de p. pale green
614 10c de p. rose
615 10c de p. carmine rose
616 20c de p. rich brown
617 25c de p. pale ultramarine
618 40c de p. bistre brown
619 50c de p. yellow
620 50c de p. orange
621 1p carmine
622 1p pale carmine
623 4p gray
624 4p dark gray
625 10p olive bistre
626 10p deep olive bistre

Varieties: Imperforate.

- 627 2c de p. black
628 25c de p. ultramarine

Counterfeits used postally.

Perforated 14.

- 629 25c de p. pale ultramarine, 1st counterfeit
630 25c de p. pale ultramarine, 2nd counterfeit
631 50c de p. orange
632 1p red
633 4p gray
634 10c pale bistre

In the first counterfeit of the 25 centimos de peseta there are two white spots—one in the forehead and the other on the nose. In the lower part of the hair there is also a white spot, and in the frame containing the oval there are no small dots as in the genuine. The second forgery is similar to the first, but there are some dots in the frame. The principal difference in the forgeries of

the 1, 4 and 10 pesetas is that in each of the eight foliated ornaments forming the corner ornament of the inside frame one of the undulations is missing and the c of CORREOS is too far away from the o.

In the forgery of the 50 centimos de peseta the head of Alfonso is larger and the shading rough and the letters and figures are not perfect.

January 1st, 1882.

Typographed on white wove paper, size, 18x22mm.



Perforated 14.

- 635 15c de p. salmon
636 15c de p. buff
637 30c de p. violet
638 75c de p. lilac
Variety: Figure 1 missing.
639 5c de p. salmon

Counterfeits used postally.

Lithographic appearance on white wove paper.

Perforated 14.

640 30c de p. pale mauve
The lithographic appearance of the forgery is sufficient to distinguish it from the genuine.

October 1st, 1889.

Typographed (portrait of Alfonso XIII) on white wove paper, size, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ x28mm.



Perforated 14.

- 641 2c de p. blue green
642 5c de p. ultramarine
643 5c de p. dark ultramarine
644 10c de p. red brown
645 10c de p. pale red brown
646 15c de p. brown violet
647 20c de p. yellow green
648 25c de p. slate blue
649 30c de p. slate
650 40c de p. brown
651 50c de p. claret
652 75c de p. salmon buff
653 1p dark violet
654 4p carmine
655 10p salmon

Counterfeits used postally.

Perforated 14.

656 1p dark violet

This forgery is $\frac{1}{4}$ mm., smaller in height than the genuine; the hair is not so undulated, especially at the top; the A of PESETA is too near the T; in the genuine, this letter is under the indentation of the design; in the counterfeit it is about 1 mm., away from it.

REVENUES USED FOR POSTAGE.

1862.

Typographed on colored wove paper.



801 50c blue on yellow

1867.

Typographed on white wove paper.

Perforated 14.



802 5c de escudo lilac

1871-75.

Typographed on white wove paper.



Perforated 14.

803 12c de p. green (1871)

804 12c de p. lilac (1872)

805 12c de p. violet (1873)

806 12c de p. carmine (1874)

807 12c de p. slate (1875)

1874.

Typographed on white wove paper.



Perforated 14.

808 10c de p. blue

1876-77.

Typographed on white wove paper.



Perforated 14.

809 12c de p. blue (1876)

810 12c de p. pale brown (1877)

1877.

Typographed on white wove paper.



1° Imperforate.

811 15c de p. red brown

2° Perforated 14.

812 50c de p. orange red

1878-81.

Typographed on white wove paper.



Perforated 14.

813 12c de p. ultramarine (1878)

814 12c de p. carmine (1879)

815 12c de p. red brown (1880)

816 12c de p. ultramarine (1881)

1882.

Typographed on white wove paper.



Perforated 14.

817 10c de p. flesh

1883-86.

Typographed on white wove paper.



Perforated 14.

- 818 10c de p. ultramarine (1883)
 819 10c de p. lilac (1884)
 820 10c de p. yellow green (1885)
 821 10c de p. blue (1886)
 822 25c de p. lilac (1885)

1887.

Same type, impressiou and paper as issue of 1882.

Perforated 14.

- 823 10c de p. red brown

1888-95.



- 824 10c de p. blue (1888)
 825 10c de p. yellow green (1889)
 826 10c de p. slate violet (1890)
 827 10c de p. rose (1891)
 828 10c de p. olive (1892)
 829 10c de p. blue (1893)
 830 25c de p. carmine (1893)

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

July 1st, 1854.

Typographed in black on colored wove paper. There is no value indicated, but instead, the weight of the letter is shown on the lower label (media onza, una onza, cuatro onzas, una libra). Size $18\frac{1}{4} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



- 901 $\frac{1}{2}$ o black on yellow
 902 1 o black on ro-e
 903 4 o black on pale green
 904 1 libra black on lilac blue

January 1st, 1855.

Typographed in black on colored wove paper, with weight indicated in lower half of oval, (media onza, una onza, cuatro onzas, una libra). Size, $18\frac{1}{4} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



- 905 $\frac{1}{2}$ o black on orange
 906 $\frac{1}{2}$ o black on straw
 907 $\frac{1}{2}$ o black on pale yellow
 908 1 o black on dark rose
 909 1 o black on pale rose
 910 1 o black on salmon
 911 4 o black on green
 912 4 o black on yellow green
 913 4 o black on sea green
 914 1 libra black on lilac blue
 915 1 libra black on pearl gray

1895.

Same type as current adhesive stamps, but printed in yellow.

Perforated 14.

- 916 50c de p. yellow

1896.

Typographed on white wove paper Size, $18\frac{1}{4} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated 14.

- 917 (no value) rose

This stamp and the preceding one were issued for the use of members of Congress.

PRIVATE FRANKS GRANTED BY THE AUTHORITIES TO VARIOUS PARTIES.



January 1st, 1869.

Lithographed on white wove paper.

- 951 (no value) blue

Variety: *Tête bêche*.

- 952 (no value) blue

This stamp was used to frank the book "Cartilla Postal de Espana" (The Postal A B C of Spain.) from January 1st to July 1st, 1869. The author of the book was Sr. Diego Castell Fernandez.

July, 1887.



Typographed in black on colored wove paper.

953 (no value) black on buff

This stamp was used by Sr. Mariano Pardo de Figueroa (Dr. Thebussem) to frank his correspondence, this privilege having been granted him by the Postmaster-General.

RETURN LETTER STAMP.

October, 1875.

Lithographed in black on blue wove paper. Size, 24x24mm.



1001 (no value) black on blue

WAR TAX STAMPS.

These stamps are only revenue stamps, as they represented the fiscal tax on all letters addressed to the interior of Spain or to the Spanish colonies. But, as many collectors take an interest in them, we give below a list of them, although they have no claim to a place in a postage stamp collection.

January 1st, 1874.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size, 18½x22 mm.



Perforated 14.

- 1051 5c de p. black
- 1052 5c de p. gray black
- 1053 10c de p. blue
- 1054 10c de p. pale blue

Variety: Imperforate.

- 1055 5c de p. black

October, 1874.

Regular postage stamps of same date, surcharged in black in three lines:

Por—IMPTO—GUERRA.

Perforated 14.

- 1056 10c de p. bistre, black surcharge

January 1st, 1875.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size, 18½x22½ mm.



Perforated 14.

- 1057 5c de p. green
- 1058 5c de p. yellow green
- 1059 5c de p. dark green
- 1060 5c de p. gray green
- 1061 10c de p. violet
- 1062 10c de p. mauve

Varieties: Imperforate.

- 1063 5c de p. dark green
- 1064 10c de p. violet

June 1st, 1876.

Typographed (portrait of Alfonso XII) on white wove paper. Size, 18½x22 mm.



Perforated 14.

- 1065 5c de p. pale green
- 1066 5c de p. dark green
- 1067 5c de p. gray green
- 1068 10c de p. blue
- 1069 10c de p. deep blue
- 1070 25c de p. black
- 1071 1p lilac
- 1072 5p carmine

Varieties: Imperforate.

- 1073 1p lilac
- 1074 5p carmine

September 1st, 1877.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size, 18½x22 mm.



Perforated 14.

- 1075 15c de p. claret

- 1076 50c de p. yellow
1077 50c de p. orange

Variety: Imperforate.

- 1078 15c de p. claret

1879.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Perforated 14.

- 1079 5c de p. blue
1080 10c de p. carmine
1081 15c de p. violet
1082 25c de p. brown
1083 50c de p. olive
1084 1p bistre
1085 5p gray

These stamps were to have been issued on May 1st, 1879, but, as the tax was suppressed before this date, the stamps did not go into circulation.

CARLIST INSURRECTION.

Provinces of Biscaya, Navarro, Guipuzcoa and Alarva.

July 1st, 1873.

Lithographed (portrait of Don Carlos) on white wove paper. Size, 18x24½ mm.



I. Ordinary white wove paper slightly glazed.

- 1501 1r blue
1502 1r pale blue

II. Thick white wove paper, slightly glazed.

- 1503 1r blue
1504 1r pale blue

Reprints.

August, 1881.

Lithographed on white wove paper, unglazed.

- 1505 1r light blue
1506 1r blue
1507 1r deep blue

In order to distinguish the reprints from the originals, we give below some points pertaining to each:

In the originals the hair of the head and the beard are sharp and clear, and in the white spot at the top of the head there is a small dot, plainly discernible. On the cheek, between the eye and the left whisker there are a number of minute dots. The bottom of the neck is shaded with diagonal lines. The thin line of the groundwork at the top of

the E of FRANQUEO is generally broken at the left side, the eighteenth line of shading at the top of the right side generally runs beyond the outer frame; in the curved line above ESPAÑA there is generally a break at the left of the E.

In the reprints the hair is blurred and indistinct. The dot in the white space at the top of the head is generally invisible, and when it shows, it looks more like a colon or a small dash and generally touches the hair above or below it. The line above ESPAÑA is unbroken.

September, 1873.

Same type as preceding issue, but the curved line above ESPAÑA is removed in order to make room for a tilde (˜) above the N of ESPAÑA. Of this issue there are two plates: the first consisting of 84 stamps in 7 horizontal rows of 12. This is the plate of the first issue on which the line has been removed and a tilde added, making, consequently, 84 varieties, as this tilde differs more or less on all the stamps. The second plate consists of 180 stamps in 15 rows of 12 each, all exactly alike, the plate having been made from one die.



Thick white wove paper, glazed.

- 1508 1r blue
1509 1r deep blue

Reprints.

August, 1881.

Thick wove paper, unglazed.

- 1510 1r light blue
1511 1r blue
1512 1r deep blue

These are exactly the same as the reprints of the stamps of the preceding issue, with the exception of the line above ESPAÑA, which has been replaced by a tilde over the N; this tilde is the same in all the reprints, is placed rather close to the N and is of the same width as that letter.

July 1st, 1874.

Lithographed on white wove paper, Size, 18½x23½ mm.



- 1513 1r lilac
1514 1r reddish lilac
1515 1r gray lilac

March 1st, 1875.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size, 18x22 mm.



I. Thin bluish white wove paper,

- 1516 50c green

Variety: The figure of value at the right side is 30 instead of 50.

- 1517 50c de p. green

This variety is simply the result of defective transfer.

II. Ordinary yellowish white wove paper.

- 1518 50c green
1519 50c emerald green
1520 50c yellow green
1521 1r brown
1522 1r deep brown

Varieties: The figure of value at the right side is 30 instead of 50

- 1523 50c green
1524 50c emerald green
1525 50c yellow green

Province of Catalonia.

April 15th, 1874.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size, 18x21½ mm.



- 1526 16 maravedis rose
1527 16 maravedis deep rose

Varieties:

a. DIOS. PATRIA. RFY.

- 1528 16m rose
1529 16m deep rose

b. DIOS. PATRIA. KFY.

- 1530 16m rose
1531 16m deep rose

c. DIOS. PATRIA. RFY.

- 1532 16m rose
1533 16m deep rose

d. DIOS. PATRIA. RFY.

- 1534 16m rose
1535 16m deep rose

e. DIOS. PATRIA. REV.

- 1536 16m rose
1537 16m deep rose

f. DIOS. PATRIA. REV.

- 1538 16m rose
1539 16m deep rose

g. DIOS. PATRIA. REV.

- 1540 16m rose
1541 16m deep rose

h. AÑO EN

- 1542 16m rose
1543 16m deep rose

i. CATALIÑA.

- 1544 16m rose
1545 16m deep rose

j. CATAIUÑA.

- 1546 16m rose
1547 16m deep rose

k. 10 instead of 16.

- 1548 10m rose
1549 10m deep rose

All these varieties are the result of defective transfers.

Province of Valencia.

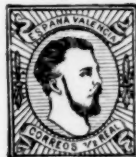
September, 1874.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size, 17½x21 mm.

There are two varieties of this stamp printed side by side in the sheet and distinguished as follows:

First variety. The bandrol containing the inscription ESPAÑA—VALENCIA touches the frame above it. There are three horizontal lines above the head of Don Carlos. The figures of value are placed in the center of the space between CORREOS and REAL. There are 31 horizontal lines of shading at the left side and 29 at the right side.

Second variety. The bandrol is ½ mm., from the frame at the top; there are two horizontal lines above the head. The figures of value ½ are placed closer to the REAL than to CORREOS. There are 34 lines of shading at the left side and 32 at the right.



I.



II.

- 1550 ½r rose, 1st variety
1551 ½r rose, 2nd variety
1552 ½r deep rose, 1st variety
1553 ½r deep rose, 2nd variety

May, 1875.

A. Similar to preceding issue. Lithographed on white wove paper. There are two plates of this stamp; the only difference

between the two is in the denomination of value, which, in the first plate, is erroneously given as 4-2 instead of $\frac{1}{2}$. This stamp can be distinguish from those of the preceding issue by the following points:

The upper banderol touches the frame above it; there are 41 lines of shading at the right and 40 at the left; there are 4 horizontal lines above the head.



1554 $\frac{1}{2}$ r vermilion

1555 $\frac{1}{2}$ r vermilion

B. Similar to second type of the issue of 1874. Lithographed on white wove paper. In this type the upper bandrol is $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the frame above it. There are 30 lines of shading at the left and 29 at the right; there are three horizontal lines above the head.

1556 $\frac{1}{2}$ r wine red

COUNTERFEITS.

Besides the many forgeries made to defraud the Government, and which we have described elsewhere, a great many have been made to defraud collectors. Many of these are of such poor workmanship that it would be a waste of time to describe them. A few, however, are so well made that they are dangerous, even to experienced and intelligent collectors. In order to help our readers, to guard against these frauds, we will give below some points relating to both the genuine and the forgeries.

1850.—5 reales. In the genuine stamps there is a colored dot surrounded by a white circle in the center of each of the four corner ornaments. There are also several colored dots in the frame below "5 REALES," especially below the letters "ALE."

6 reales. In the genuine there are several colored dots in the frame below the E and A of REALES. The figure 5 of 1850 is rather narrow and leans to the left. There are a number of colored dots on the nose. The lower horizontal branch of the E of CORREOS is wider than the top branch. The width from the back of the chignon to the point of the nose is $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The back of the chignon does not touch the inner frame.

The best counterfeit of this stamp seen by us has a thin line in the frame between the head and the date, this line running from the extreme left to about the center of the lower label.

10 reales. In the genuine the nose is rather pointed. The S of CORREOS is almost

closed at top. The four parts of the cross in the upper right corner ornaments are of about the same size. In the upper left corner ornament the lower right branch of the cross is smaller than the upper right one.

In the best forgery of this stamp that we have seen the thin line above the date goes beyond the thick inner line of the frame at the left.

1851. All the values of this issue are alike in every detail, with the exception of the inscriptions in the upper part of the oval containing the denomination of value. In the genuine, in the four corners, the points of the loop in the center generally do not touch, except in blurred prints. This is also the case with the curves of the scrolls at each side of the loop. The band of hair is divided into three parts; in the one at the left there are four lines of shading in the upper part, of which the first and fourth from the left are shorter than the second and third. The third one generally appears to be broken. The safest way to ascertain the genuineness of the scarcer values of this issue is to compare them carefully with the 6 cuartos, which is quite an ordinary stamp and is always easy to obtain.

1852. All the values of this issue are alike, with the exception of the inscription in the lower label containing the denomination of value. In the genuine, in each of the corners of the inner rectangle there is a small circle with a colored dot in the center. Opposite each of these dots there is a scroll work of which the end of the curve at each side is open, although generally almost closed. In the nostril, the lower line is thicker than the one at the side. In the good forgeries seen by us, the nostril has the shape of a U sideways, the joint of the two branches being quite rounded, instead of angular.

1853. All the values of this issue are alike, with the exception of the denomination of value in the lower label. In the genuine, in the upper corner, there are 11 horizontal colored lines, the top one being separated from the upper label by a very thin white line. There is a minute colored dot in front and back of the nostril.

1853. 1 and 3 cuartos. In the genuine, in the upper left corner, there are 9 colored horizontal lines, each a trifle longer than the one preceding it and cut out diagonally at the right end. The last one of these lines forms a small triangle. In the counterfeit, there are ten of these lines, more or less rounded at the right end.

1854. In all the values of this series the coat of arms is the same. The following are some of the points pertaining to the genuine. In the upper left quarter of the coat of arms, there are 16 vertical lines, none of which touch the frame above it.

There are 16 vertical lines in the lower right quarter, none of which touches the frame below. The horizontal line dividing the right top and bottom quarters of this coat of arms does not touch the frame at its right. The vertical line dividing the upper left and right quarters of the coat of arms does not touch the frame above it. The forgeries of the stamps of this issue are generally poor.

We have not seen any good forgeries of the stamps of subsequent issues, except the 19 cuartos of the issue of 1862, and even this forgery is easily distinguished from the genuine by the pearl frame of the oval containing the head. In the genuine, these pearls are distinct and easy to count, while in the forgery they are blurred and cannot be counted.

There are some very good forgeries of some of the issues of Carlist stamps,

Issue of July and September, 1873. 1 real blue. In the genuine, there are three horizontal lines above the head, of which the last one touches the hair. There are 6 horizontal lines below the head, of which the top one touches the bust.

Issue of March 1st, 1875. 50 centesimos. In the genuine, there are 21 lines in the upper left spandrel, the last one from the left being a mere dot. The outer frame of the circle containing the head touches the label with value. The shading at the back of the neck consists of 11 lines.

Issue of September, 1874. Province of Valencia. ½ real rose. This forgery is an imitation of variety 2, and has three horizontal lines above the head, while in the genuine there are only two. In the forgery, there are no lines at each side of the head.

1 real. In the genuine, there are 19 lines in the upper right spandrel; the outer frame of the circle touches the label below it; in the white circle around the head there are a number of minute colored dots. The Greek border on the left side runs at the top from right to left and on the right side from left to right.



The first of the above cuts illustrates a fake which for many years was considered as a Carlist envelope. It has now been satisfactorily proven that it is an imitation of an official essay or may be of an envelope

prepared for use but not issued. As can be seen by the second illustration, the groundwork of the genuine type is formed of horizontal lines of shading, while in the imitation it is blank.



This cut represents another fake placed on the market many years ago by a Brussels dealer.



The above illustrations represent a series of stamps issued in 1894, postensibly for the use of soldiers in Morocco, but are entirely unauthorized.

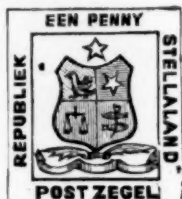
STELLALAND.

Currency, 12 PENCE=1 SHILLING=24 CENTS
U. S. CURRENCY.

Adhesive stamps.

1884.

Lithographed on bluish white wove paper,
size, 25x27 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm.



Perforated 12.

- 1 1p red
- 2 3p yellow
- 3 4p blue
- 4 6p lilac
- 5 1sh green

Varieties.

- a. Imperforate.
- b. 1p red
- b. Imperforate vertically.
- 7 3p yellow

1888.

Provisional issue.

4 penny stamps of the preceding issue
surcharged in lilac "TWEË."



Perforated 12.

8 2p on 4p blue, lilac surcharge
COUNTERFEITS.

There are two rather good forgeries of these stamps. In the first forgery, the perforation is 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ and the stamps are printed on yellowish paper; while in the genuine the perforation is 12 and the stamps are printed on bluish white paper.

The perforation of the second forgery is 13, and both branches under the shield touch the scroll, while in the genuine only the right branch touches the scroll. In the inscriptions on the forgery, the letters are 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. high, while in the genuine they are a trifle over 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. In the forgery, the N of STELLALAND is larger than the D.

HISTORICAL NOTE ON THE STAMPED POSTAL ENVELOPE OF BELGIUM.

BY JULIS BOUVÉZ.

It was in consequence of the following Royal Order that the stamped postal envelope made its appearance in Belgium:

"Leopold II, King of the Belgians, to all present and to come, greeting:

"Considering Art. No. 29 of the law of April 29th, 1868,

"On the proposition of the Minister of Public Works,

"We have ordered and do order:

"Art. 1. Stamped envelopes for the prepayment of letters shall be created.

"Art. 2. These envelopes shall be sold at their face value, plus one centime each to repay the cost of manufacture.

"Art. 3. Our Minister of Public Works will determine the face value and the form of the stamped envelopes, as well as the dates of issue, and will take all the other steps necessary for the execution of the present order.

"Given at Brussels, December 19th, 1872.

"LEOPOLD.

"By the King:

"The Minister of Public Works,
"F. MONCHEUR."

Four days afterwards appeared the following Ministerial Order:

"The Minister of Public Works,

"Considering the Royal Order of December 19th, made in execution of Art. 29 of the law of April 29th, 1868, and decreeing of stamped envelopes for the prepayment of letters;

"Orders:

"Art. 1. On May 1st next there shall be issued stamped envelopes of the face value of 10 centimes.

"Art. 2. The stamp on these envelopes shall have the portrait of the King and shall bear the indication of said value.

"This stamp shall cease to be available if detached from the envelope on which it is printed.

"Art. 3. The envelopes bearing the stamp of 10 centimes may be used in the same way as the adhesive postage stamp of the same value, whatever may be the rate and destination of the letters, on condition of adding, if necessary, the complementary adhesive stamps.

"The envelopes must not be used for sending objects other than letters.

"Art. 4. All the regulation arrangements regarding the manufacture, storage, delivery and accounting of postage stamps, etc., are applicable to the stamped envelopes.

"The General Management of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs is charged with the execution of the present order.

"Brussels, December 23rd, 1872.

"F. MONCHEUR."

The Stamp Warehouse having been unable to dispatch to the postmasters, in time for the date of issue fixed upon, the first stock of stamped envelopes, the creation of which had been decided on by the Royal Order of December 19th, 1872, the date of issue fixed for May 1st, 1873, was cancelled by Ministerial Order of April 26th, 1873, and a new order thus couched was issued:

"The Minister of Public Works,

"Considering the Ministerial Order of December 23rd, 1872, made in execution of the Royal Order of the 19th of the same month, and fixing for May 1st, 1873, the issue of stamped postal envelopes;

"Considering the Ministerial Order of April 26th, 1873, adjourning the issue of the said envelopes;

"Considering that there is now no obstacle to the execution of the Royal Order of December 19th, aforesaid;

"Order:

"Only article. The issue of stamped envelopes is fixed for August 1st next.

"Brussels, July 18th, 1873.

"F. MONCHEUR."

After this decision, it was remarked that these envelopes, which it was forbidden to sell before the time specified, were of two sizes, and were to be sold at the price of 11 centimes irrespective of size.

Attention was afterwards called to the following points:

1° That so far as the accounting and supplying of the postal envelopes was concerned, the regulation arrangements prescribed for postage stamps were to be observed.

2° That the use of the envelopes was authorized both for abroad and for the interior, but for letters only, and that their use for the other classes of correspondence was prohibited.

3° That the prepayment of letters for abroad inserted in stamped envel-

opes should, if necessary, be completed by means of adhesive stamps. It was remarked in this connection that with the exception of the 5 centime stamps those of a less value than 10 centimes could not be used for this purpose.

4° That the printed stamp of the postal envelope should be exempt from the cancellation to which adhesive stamps are submitted, and would not, therefore, receive the postmark, but this was to be placed on another part of the front of the envelope. This printed stamp was useless if it was detached from the envelope to which it belonged, or if this envelope bore any trace of having passed through the post.

5° That, in order to prevent frauds which might be committed in the use of envelopes having already served and the original superscriptions of which had been crossed out, scraped out or washed out with chloride of lime, or other chemical product, recommendation was made to see to it that use was not made of ordinary envelopes on which printed stamps cut from postals envelopes had been stuck.

These frauds, not having in the eyes of the law the character of punishable offences, were not to give rise to judicial proceedings as in the case of postage stamps. Action was limited to barring the useless stamp with ink and taxing the letter as unpaid, with an explanatory note.

The stamped envelopes which were placed at the disposal of the public on August 1st, 1873, were of the following dimensions:

Small size,	115 x 75 mm.,
Large size,	145 x 115 mm.

Both these types had an embossed 10 centime stamp of green color in the upper right corner. On this stamp was reproduced, in an oval, the profile of the head of King Leopold II, surrounded by an oval frame of lathe work 4 mm. wide, in which at the top was the word "BELGIQUE," at the bottom the word "CENTIMES" and on each side the figures of value "10." Under the bust of the King were also to be seen the initials of the engraver, Ch. Wiener.



In spite of the measures taken by the Administration to prevent frauds by the re-use of the envelopes, it became necessary to revise the decision not to cancel the stamp, and on September 8th, 1873, that is to say, five weeks after the appearance of the stamped envelope, it was decided that the printed stamp should be cancelled by means of a postmark in the same way as the adhesive stamps.

As the application of this postmark on the printed stamp of the postal envelopes might, on account of the embossing, often produce a defective impression, it was also decided that there was occasion to repeat the postmark on the address. This repetition was obligatory in any case, however clear and legible the first impression might be.

According to the official documents of the Belgian postal service, there circulated through the post from August 1st to September 8th, 1873, 26,215 small size envelopes and 18,400 large size.

The stamped postal envelope of the first type which we are going to describe remained in use until October 1st, 1879, when it was replaced by a new type differing slightly from the first. What remained in stock of the first type continued, however, to be sold to the public up to 1886, but at a reduction—10 centimes, instead of 11.

From 1873 to 1876 the sale was as follows:

Years	Number of stamped envelopes sold. (1st Type)		Years	Number of stamped envelopes sold. (1st Type)	
	Small size	Large size		Small size	Large size
1873	327,394	133,344	1880	49,400†	28,100†
1874	423,061	180,315	1881	14,400	7,100
1875	207,562	167,382	1882	6,200	3,400
1876	282,066	195,670	1883	5,600	2,300
1877	255,353	178,368	1884	1,700	800
1878	207,949	140,127	1885	1,100	700
1879	241,415	220,492	1886	1,300	1,100
Totals*	2,005,700	1,231,698	Totals*	79,700	44,500

† From 1880 on the sale was authorized only in packets of 100 envelopes.

The stamped envelope of the first type is of a grayer paper than that of the second type. The embossed stamp which is printed on it is of a paler green and the embossing is not so deep.

There were two printings of the first type; the first, in the month of July, 1872, was of 1,200,000 of the small size and 860,000 of the large size. The second printing, in June, 1876, consisted of only 900,000 of the small size and 400,000 of the large size.

The second printing differs from the first in that in the first the impression is heavy under the portrait; great irregularity is also to be noticed in the thickness of the green line forming the first circle of the oval. This difference arises from the fact that for the second printing the dies made use of were retouched.

For the stamped envelope of the second type, use was made of a white glazed paper on which the embossing of the portrait and the lathe work come out more clearly; the green color of the stamp is also deeper than in the second printing of the first type; the line in relief which forms the oval surrounding the portrait is narrow and regular.

These envelopes were placed on sale in the post offices from November 1st, 1879, and the sale was as follows during the period of issue:

Years	(2nd Type) Number of stamped envelopes sold.		Years	(2nd Type) Number of stamped envelopes sold.	
	Small size	Large size		Small size	Large size
1879	14,600	33,800	1887	79,632	114,129
1880	197,690	153,868	1888	68,432	115,143
1881	185,967	159,703	1889	59,262	115,829
1882	176,006	159,106	1890	54,481	114,263
1883	138,078	147,781	1891	54,451	125,260
1884	119,206	135,965	1892	28,842	125,853
1885	102,786	128,338	1893	8,207	124,664
1886	88,628	116,292	1894	3,732	—
Totals*	1,022,961	1,034,853	Totals*	357,039	835,147

In June, 1891, the small size envelope of the second type was suppressed,

but the remainder in stock was sold out. This suppression was decreed by the following order:

"Considering the Royal Order of December 19th, 1872, made in execution of Art. 29 of the law of April 29th, 1868, and decreeing the issue of stamped envelopes for the prepayment of letters:

Order:

"The postal envelope of small size is suppressed.

"Brussels, June 20th, 1891.

"J. VANDENPEEREBOOM."

As to the large sized envelope of the second type, it was replaced on December 1st, 1893, by the dominical envelope (see page 249), but continued, nevertheless, to be sold until December 31st, 1893.

POSTAL REFORM IN CHINA.

(Translated from *der Ostasiatische Lloyd*.)

In view of the approaching establishment of an Imperial postal service in China on the European pattern, a birds-eye view of the existing postal service, as well as its past history, ought to be of general interest. The service itself was always in the care of the ministry of war. It was during the supremacy of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) that the transmission of passengers and mails acquired considerable importance, and began to be well handled. However, in the 17th century, this system fell from its high plane, because the Government officials began to exploit it for personal advantage. It was only on the accession of the second Mantschu Emperor that the service again achieved its previous success, and, in fact became greatly extended. The conquest of new territories made good and regular connection more necessary than ever. For the management and general control of this service a special class of officials were appointed, who were under the supervision of the Minister of War. At the stations, the majority of which were located on the principal roads, all the necessities for expedition, such as horses, camels, wagons, boats, etc., were held in readiness.

The service was divided into two classes. By the means of the first Imperial despatches and by the second passengers and baggage, as well as war material, were forwarded. This Imperial Post is at present administered by the Postmaster General, whose office is in Peking. The branches are restricted to the provincial capitals, and Vice-Postmasters are in charge. These officials are selected exclusively out of the upper military class. The Imperial post was to forward only imperial edicts, regulations, and similar official writings, however, in reality, the messengers also carry the private correspondence of the upper classes. The carriers are especially selected and enjoy a number of privileges, as, for instance, the right to live at hotels and obtain food for their horses free of charge.

The second division is known as "General Postal Service (Yuting);" it extends over all of China. The main office is in Peking and in every Chinese city that is walled in there is a branch. The Taotais, or District Governors, are generally the Postmasters of their respective districts. They name their subordinates who act as local postmasters. The latter again control and are responsible for the carriers and messengers. Each one of these must forward the mail from his station to those points which are nearest to his center. The average distance between these does not exceed 100 li.

(about 40 English miles). At every station there is a man who keeps accounts of all letters received and forwarded. All post-office buildings are the property of the government.

Almost all official documents, which are to be forwarded, bear a superscription which states how quickly they are to be carried. Ordinary documents are marked 200 li (about 80 miles) per day; those which are to be especially expedited are expected to travel 400 li, and those which are in great haste, as much as 800 li per day. The messenger must traverse this distance, no matter what the state of the weather may be, otherwise he is subject to punishment. The best time which has ever been made in China is 280 German miles (nearly 1,400 miles) in four days, or almost 14 miles per hour. This occurred in the year 1851 in the Taiping Rebellion. The expense of this postal service is borne by the provincial authorities.

As perfect as the Imperial postal system of China may have been, even in former centuries, it was never used to any extent by the commercial or private interests. Even had they been permitted to send letters or packets by the means of this service, it is still doubtful if they would have availed themselves to the privilege, as the officials would have been suspected of tampering with private letters. In consequence, independent postal agencies were established in the cities and market towns for the convenience of bankers, merchants and private individuals, which undertook the forwarding of letters and packets. In the large cities there are generally several of these private enterprises, and these produce considerable competition. As a result, it occurs more frequently than anywhere in the world, that postal officials collect mail matter from the houses of customers instead of the latter sending letters and packets to the office itself.

These private postal enterprises entrust the mail matter either to native boats which travel regularly between the different cities, or to letter carriers the majority of whom travel on foot, although occasionally they go on horseback. Every one of the postal boats referred to has a special man on board, who is entrusted with the reception and delivery, as well as the care, of the letters in the mail. All letters are registered at the office of receipt, the content are insured up to their full value, and great liberality is shown in the matter of weight. The postage need not necessarily be paid in advance, but as a rule the writer pays about 30 per cent, of it, the remainder being paid by the recipient. These postal agencies frequently carry running accounts with their customers, which are settled monthly. If the writer is particular to have a letter delivered rapidly and safely, he writes on the envelope a promise of payment of a liberal sum in copper coin on the delivery of the letter.

The transmission of mail matter through letter carriers is also rapid and safe. On the average, these men traverse a geographical mile (four and three fifths English miles) per hour. As soon as they reach their destination, that is the next station to which their letters are addressed, they immediately hand the mail to another man, who, without regard to the condition of the weather, must immediately start on his way, and having arrived at the next station, hand it over to a third messenger, which process is repeated until the final destination is reached. As the country, through which the carriers walk, is frequently a mere waste and but thinly inhabited, they are exposed to the attacks of robbers. For protection against these attacks they are always armed.

In regard to the rates, they are not fixed, although, in general, fixed rates are made to regular customers, while occasional correspondents must pay considerably more. For short distances, the rates are lower than in Ger-

many, for longer distances, say beyond a radius of 50 miles, they are naturally high, as the dispatches must be transferred so many times.

This private postal system answers the requirements pretty well. Letters and packets are delivered just as safely, even if a little less rapidly, than they are with us. Large sums of money are also sent by this means. The money, in case it is sent by boat, is weighed by the captain of the vessel, who makes out a receipt and, for a small percentage, he guarantees to pay the money to the party addressed. Thefts are of rare occurrence.

In the Spring of 1893, Sir Robert Hart, the chief inspector of Chinese maritime customs, addressed a letter to the Foreign Office in Peking in regard to the institution of a postal system in China after the pattern of similar institutions existing in Europe. This memorial was also sanctioned by the throne. In accordance with the proposed scheme, every capital or province was to be endowed with a non-resident Director of Posts, and every capital of a province with a non-resident sub-altern postal official. Their assistants were to be chosen from the Chinese population, but it was to be required that they be familiar with the English language. In the country towns, as well as in cities of the second and third rank, the post office was to be administered by Chinese. This scheme referred only to the non-treaty ports and the interior of the country. In the treaty ports the postal administration was to be administered in connection with the custom house. It was intended to retain the existing carrier service, but the private postal agencies were to be abolished, while retaining, so far as possible, in the new administration, the people employed in these private agencies.

After three years, this project has finally ripened. Sir Robert Hart has been appointed General Postal Director, and, according to all appearances, the new service should be in operation in a few weeks. The Chinese newspaper *Schenpao* publishes the rules and regulations promulgated by Sir Robert Hart for the new imperial post. It is stated therein that these regulations are intended only to cover the general outlines of the postal service, and that more minute regulations will follow later on.

ORGANIZATION.

The customs post offices in the different treaty ports shall in future be designated as Imperial Post Offices. The places at which such post offices exist shall be considered as belonging to the Universal Postal Union. The remainder are not as yet included therein.

The management of the Imperial Post Offices in the sea-ports shall be under the charge of the customs commissioners, who shall co-operate with the Chinese customs superintendents.

The existing postal service in Peking, which is under the General Customs Inspection, shall be raised to the dignity of the Chief Imperial Post Office. It shall have control over the different imperial post offices in the sea-ports, and receives its authority from the "Tsungli Yamen," (Council of State.)

As the post office in Shanghai will be the most important office of transit, special officials shall be appointed for it, but they shall also be subject to the authority of the customs commissary and customs superintendent.

The director of the Bureau of Statistics in Shanghai shall have general supervision over the postal service. All reports of postmasters, to the general inspector of customs, shall pass through his hands.

Later on, branch postal establishments, with special employees, shall be established in places adjacent to the treaty ports, like Taku, and Tongku near Tientsin, also at railroad and telegraph stations, in Wyszung near

Shanghai, Tschenhai near Ningpo, Pagoda Anchorage near Futschau, Whangpo near Canton, Wuhsüeh near Kiukiang, Aking and Tatum near Wuhu, Nanking near Tschingkiang, etc.

METHOD OF TRANSMISSION.

The post office transmits letters, postal cards, samples and printed matter. The transmission of single articles will be either in large mail bags or separately. In shipments in transit, the mail bags will not be opened, and mail matter for the immediate neighborhood will be unpacked and distributed either piece by piece or placed into a new bag for further transmission.

Each mail sack will be accompanied by an exact description of its contents. The receiving post office, in the first instance, shall make out a receipt for the matter to be forwarded, after it has convinced itself that the mail matter on the waybill has actually been delivered to it.

From one seaport to another transmission of the mail will be by steamer, and in the inland by the means of Chinese private offices, with which special arrangements will have to be made, and notice of which is to be given to the public.

POSTAGE.

The rate of postage is different, according to whether letters go from seaport to seaport, into the inland, or to foreign countries. For foreign letters it shall be regulated by Art. 5 and 6 of the Universal Postal Union agreement. If a foreign letter is to be sent through an Imperial post office into the inland, to a place which is not included in the Universal Postal Union, the receiver has to pay the inland postage in addition. Likewise, for letters from an inland station to foreign countries, the sender has to prepay inland postage. The amount of this inland postage is to be determined and collected by the private post office establishments.

For transmission from one treaty port to another the following scale shall apply:

Post cards	1 c.
Letters up to $\frac{1}{4}$ Chinese oz. (Tael)	2 c.
" " " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	4 c.
" " " 1 oz.	8 c.
and upwards on the same scale.	
Newspapers, Chinese	1 c.
" European	2 c.
Samples & Printed Matter, per 2 oz.	2 c.

For registered letters an additional impost is collected. A receipt is to be given therefor. For foreign letters, the regulations contained in Art. 5-7 of the Universal Postal Union agreement are to govern. For a return receipt in addition to the cost of registration, double the impost is to be paid.

All private postal establishments are compelled to inform the nearest post office of their rates, in order that they may be made public.

For the prepayment of foreign letters and letters addressed to treaty ports, special stamps shall be printed, which are to be pasted on the letters. These stamps shall be sold at the post offices, and at such stores as may be designated by them. Counterfeiting of these stamps will be punished in the same way as the counterfeiting of bank notes.

SHIPMENTS OF MONEY.

The post office undertakes also the transmission of money from one Postal Union office to another, but only in sums not exceeding 100 Taels. The sender receives a receipt for his shipment.

TRANSMISSION OF PACKETS.

Later on, as soon as the postal service has been further developed, it will also, as in Europe, transmit packets. The regulations governing the weight of the packets, their bulk and the charges will be determined later on.

RELATION OF THE POST OFFICES TO THE PRIVATE POSTAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

If a private postal establishment desires to forward letters by steamer, via an open port, it must send them in a closed bag to the Imperial Post Office in that port, which shall attend to the transmission, but in no case shall they be sent direct to the steamer. For this service it has to pay the regular rates of postage for intermediate ports. The Imperial Post Office is to receive a receipt from the private postal establishment to which the mail bag is addressed.

If private postal establishments desire to be admitted into the Universal Postal Union, they will have to be registered in an Imperial Post Office, and will have to obtain a certificate, which, however will be issued free of charge. If, later on, they desire to sever their connection with the Union, the certificate must be returned for cancellation.

PENALTIES.

Post Office officials, who open letters or packets and violate the secrecy of the mails, shall not only be disciplined, but shall be punished according to the laws of their respective states.

Only registration offices are permitted to forward letters within the circuit of the Imperial Post Office. Whoever forwards letters unauthorized shall be subjected to a punishment of 50 Taels for every piece of mail matter so forwarded.

Steamship companies, captains, sailors and passengers on steamers plying between the treaty ports shall be prohibited from carrying letters which should properly be carried by the post. Every infringement of this law shall be punished by a fine of 500 Taels. Open private papers, letters of recommendation, business and ships letters are not included under this head.

ACCOUNTING.

All post offices are to furnish a monthly account of receipts and disbursements to the director of the Bureau of Statistics in Shanghai, who, in turn, shall periodically send tabulated accounts to the General Inspector of Customs, who shall present them to the Tsungli Yamen.

RECORDS.

All in and outgoing mail matter is to be entered into the register. The blanks therefore are to be patterned according to Art. 4 and 17, and to Paragraphs 23 and 24 of the special regulations.

OVERLAND POST IN WINTER.

On account of the freezing over of the rivers in Northern China, the mail shall, in Winter, be forwarded overland from Tschingkiang to Tschifu, Tientsin, Peking and Niutschuang. The post offices concerned in this service shall publish all further regulations in regard to it.

TSCHUNGKING AND YANGTSE PORTS.

The post office in Tschungking shall for the present forward only single letters and not mail bags. If private postal establishments desire to have any of the latter forwarded, they must send them to the Imperial Post Office

in Itschang. Mengtse and Lungtschau shall also for the present forward only single letters.

Imperial Post Offices, with special officials under the customs commissaries, shall be established at the six Yangtse ports: Lu-hsi-kon, Wu-hsueh, Hukou, Angking, Tatung and Nanking.

TRANSMISSION OF LETTERS FROM AND TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The transmission of letters to a country belonging to the Universal Postal Union, after China shall have entered the Union, shall be in accordance with its rules.

Letters from foreign countries must be delivered direct to the addressee by an Imperial Post Office; they shall not be permitted to use any intermediate service. Only, in case such letters are sent via Shanghai, to a place not included in the Postal Union, they will have to be sent by the Shanghai Post Office to a registered private postal establishment for further transmission. The latter shall collect the inland postage from the recipient in accordance with its own schedule rates.

If an Imperial Post Office has no direct steam connection, it shall send the letters for further transmission to a post office with such connection. The charges for such service shall be in accordance with the rates of the Postal Union.

PLATING THE STAMPS OF NEVIS.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

"Trifles make the sum of human things."

In stamp collecting, as in the more serious affairs of life, we are not all of one mind and our differing preferences and modes of collecting add interest and variety to the pursuit. Some of us follow advanced collecting, some admire but do not attempt it, and some repudiate it and cling to the printed album. Some praise the careful students of philately for the results they have obtained and others deprecate the multiplying of varieties and consequent increase in prices. But, whether we approve or disapprove, we must admit that to advanced collectors we owe much of our knowledge of philately, of the history and production of stamps, causes of issue, methods of manufacture and the many details which swell the sum of knowledge and delight the studious. Surely no one can undervalue the worth of the careful and painstaking study which has given us minute information of the stamps of the Australian colonies, the secret marks on stamps of the United States and the old German states, and work on similar lines, which have greatly stimulated interest in collecting.

One of the most interesting and delightful features of advanced collecting is plating, otherwise the reconstructing of sheets of stamps wherein each stamp differs somewhat from the others. The Sydney Views of New South Wales, type-set stamps of Hawaii and early issues of Nevis are among the number. I propose in this paper to call some attention to plating the stamps of the latter country. Most of these stamps are within the reach of collectors of moderate means. And I think much interest and information may be found in the effort to get together plates of them.

The one penny and one shilling present few difficulties in re-arranging,

the four pence is not as easy and the six pence is quite difficult, owing largely to the indistinctness of the color. I recently had occasion to plate some hundreds of the latter value and, to assist me in working easily and rapidly, sought points of identification for each stamp on the plate. It then occurred to me that this information might interest readers of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, who lacked the time or patience to study out the points for themselves but would be glad to use them if placed at their command. This idea I have amplified somewhat, by adding some points for identification of the stamps of other plates of the first issues. The one penny and one shilling stamps, being comparatively easy to plate, I have not felt it necessary to describe them as minutely as the more difficult four pence and six pence. As far as possible, I have tried to give points of identification which are peculiar to one stamp only; unfortunately the differences are not always sufficiently marked to allow this.

I think I scarcely need repeat that the first issue of Nevis, on *bleuté* and gray papers, perforated 13, and the second issue, on white paper, perforated 15, were printed from the same plates, and that the third issue, also on white paper and perforated 15, was printed from lithographic transfers from the original plates. Therefore, any description of one of the stamps applies to the same value in all three issues.

I assume that any one wishing to plate the stamps of Nevis has secured a set of autotype plates, as I cannot hope to make my description so clear that pictorial aid will not be necessary. The custom of using the points of the compass, as on a map, in describing a stamp, is sufficiently well established to need no explanation here.

ONE PENNY

The differences most readily noted are found in the bands of interlacing lines at the sides. These lines have between them small diamond-shaped white dots in two vertical rows. In each corner is a square, containing a rayed ornament. By noting the positions of the white dots nearest the corner squares—whether in the inner or outer rows and how much, if any, of the dots is cut off by the squares—the stamps may readily be located on the sheet. On no two stamps are the dots in all four corners arranged exactly alike. Other easy points of identification will be found in the shape of the top of the rocks in the back ground. The outline of the rocks is very similar in numbers 5, 8 and 11 and also in 6, 9 and 12.

I think the stamps of this plate do not need detailed description but a few prominent points may be mentioned.

No. 1. In the N. W. corner the clouds and rocks blend in an indistinct blur.

No. 3. The fissure from which the water issues extends across the rocks in an almost straight diagonal line.

No. 4. The rocks have a pyramidal point near the left border and another in the center.

No. 6. The falling water does not appear below the outstretched arm of the kneeling figure. No. 1 is similar in this particular.

No. 10. There is a saw-toothed notch in the top of the rocks near the left side. The line of the rocks behind the standing figure has an unbroken slope

FOUR PENCE.

Between the corner blocks extend narrow panels of color, crossed at regular intervals by pairs of white lines. The panels at the sides are cut by the central circle and those at top and bottom by the labels inscribed NEVIS and

FOUR PENCE. On numbers 1, 2, 3, 10 and 11 the pairs of white lines may be seen, either wholly or in part, all across the top of the stamp. On numbers 7, 8 and 9 there is only a line of color above the middle of the label with **NEVIS**. And on numbers 4, 5, 6 and 12 the upper frame line of the label cuts into the horizontal white line which crosses the top of the stamp. At the bottom of numbers 1 and 4 only a colored line shows below the middle of the label with **FOUR PENCE**. On all the other stamps of the sheet more or less of the pairs of white lines may be seen. In numbers 4, 5, 11 and 12 the drapery on the right shoulder of the reclining figure is composed of two or three long straight lines, more nearly perpendicular than on the other stamps of the plate.

No. 1. The ground extends white and unshaded below the hand of the reclining figure and touches the frame above the o of **FOUR**. On the left side the outer line of the central circle touches the vertical line of color which frames the stamp.

No. 2. In this number only there is no hair at the neck or shoulder of the standing figure.

No. 3. The right hand of the reclining figure is turned back at the wrist, as if broken. The left end of the label with **NEVIS** does not touch the vertical white line. The falling water reaches the left hand of the reclining figure.

No. 4. There are seven white dots in the lower row in the S. E. spandrel, two of which are not complete.

No. 5. The left end of the label with **NEVIS** extends nearly across the vertical white line. The rocks at the right have a straight unbroken slant. The frame line at the top extends too far at the N. E. corner.

No. 6. The standing figure has the mouth open, giving the face a frightened expression. The right end of the label with the **FOUR PENCE** extends nearly to the outer vertical white line.

No. 7. The shoulder drapery of the standing figure is made of two or three long lines. Nos. 11 and 12 are similar in this particular.

No. 8. The right end of the label with **FOUR PENCE** touches the outer vertical white line, in this number only. There are seven white dots in the lower row in the S. W. spandrel, as also in number 11.

No. 9. The bottom frame line extends too far at the S. E. corner. The top frame line extends too far at the N. E. corner.

No. 10. There are eight white dots in the lower row in the S. E. spandrel. The right end of the label with **NEVIS** extends entirely across the vertical white line. The shoulder drapery of the standing figure is composed of a number of short and nearly horizontal lines.

No. 11. The central circle does not extend as far to the left as usual and the vertical panel is only broken for about the space of 1 mm.

No. 12. There are seven white dots in the lower row of the S. E. spandrel and all are complete, thus differing from number 4. The water issues from rocks at a lower point than in the other stamps of the plate.

SIX PENCE.

In numbers 8, 10 and 11 the head of the standing figure nearly touches the circular line which frames the group. In numbers 3, 7, 10 and 12 the drapery on the shoulder of the standing figure is formed of long lines, more nearly vertical than on the other numbers.

No. 1. The lines of the rocks at the lower left are wavy and broken.

No. 2. The only number in which the shoulder drapery of the reclining

figure is formed of lines running from S. W., to N.E. The rocks on the right are almost horizontal.

No. 3. The reclining figure has the shoulder drapery formed of short broken lines and the shading on the left arm runs lengthwise, in the other stamps it runs crosswise.

No. 4. The hair is very heavy on the shoulder. At the top of the rocks on the right there is a distinct dot.

No. 5. The rocks at the right slant upward to meet the frame. The shoulder drapery of the standing figure is composed of many short, thick and nearly horizontal lines.

No. 6. The reclining figure has a very short, thick arm and misshapen hand. The vertical panel at the right is almost or quite blank.

No. 7. There is a strong white line from the pitcher to the top of the shoulder of the standing figure. The shading on the upper left arm of the kneeling figure is almost vertical.

No. 8. The lines of the rocks at the lower left are drawn together as at a knot in a piece of wood. In the drapery on the breast of the standing figure one line is much heavier and darker than the others.

No. 9. There is a rainbow-like curve in the rocks at the upper left. Above the left arm of the reclining figure is a light blur.

No. 10. The rocks at the right have a straight diagonal slope.

No. 11. At the feet of the reclining figure is a white line which does not appear on the other stamps of the plate. At the left the white ground curves up and away from the frame more than in any number except 12.

No. 12. The first line of the shoulder drapery of the standing figure is made by two thin lines close together. The reclining figure has a long, straight, white line from the shoulder to the waist.

ONE SHILLING.

The relative positions of the right hand of the reclining figure and the o and n of ONE will be found of assistance in locating the stamps on the plate.

The joining of the interlacing lines at the sides of the central oval with the labels at top and bottom will also serve as a guide.

On numbers 1, 2, 3 and 7 the lines forming the drapery on the shoulder of the standing figure are more numerous, shorter and more nearly horizontal than on the other numbers.

No. 1. A long scratch extends from the coil of the hair to the elbow of the standing figure. This is apparently an accidental mark. In some copies another scratch may be seen across the clouds in the upper part of the oval.

No. 3. The right stroke of the n of ONE, if prolonged, would pass through the hand of the reclining figure.

No. 4. The reclining figure has a very short arm and misshapen hand. There is a short scratch against the band of loops below the n of NEVIS.

No. 5. The rocks at the right are unbroken and nearly horizontal. Below the n of NEVIS the outer line of the loops is broken and does not touch the label.

No. 6. There is a short scratch across the frame below the v of NEVIS. The loop joining the label below the s of NEVIS is much elongated.

No. 7. Below the n of NEVIS the inner line of the loops is broken and does not touch the label.

No. 10. There is a long scratch outside the band of loops below the s of NEVIS.

No. 11. The hand of the reclining figure touches the frame on a level with the highest part of the o of ONE and higher than on any other stamp :

If the second 1 of SHILLING were prolonged it would touch the foot of the standing figure.

No. 12. The N of NEVIS is larger than usual.

I hope these notes may prove of assistance to some who may have wished to undertake this interesting branch of study but feared its difficulties.

COMMEMORATIVE ISSUES.

We publish herewith translations of two decrees relating to commemorative issues which appeared in Venezuela and in Uruguay.

As to the Venezuela stamps, our position will have to remain undefined for the present, as it is not stated whether the stamps are to remain good for postage or not, and the final decision as to their recognition or rejection will, in great measure, depend upon this. This issue was chronicled in our last number.

As to the Uruguay issue, there can be no question in the mind of any collector or dealer who feels at all kindly disposed towards the work undertaken by the S. S. S. S., as the stamps are specifically issued for use for only five weeks, and after that time they are to become absolutely useless for the prepayment of correspondence. There can be no doubt that both the General Committee and the American Committee of the S. S. S. S., will condemn this issue, and certainly we can not advise collectors to recognize them in any way.

We have also just received specimens of the four new stamps which appeared in Japan last month, viz. a 2 and a 5c value with the head of Prince Kitashirak, and similar values with the head of Prince Arisugawa. (We shall call them "Kitty" and "Arry" for short.) As these stamps are to remain in use and good for postage for an indefinite period, and perhaps for ever, we suppose that they will have to be recognized finally. The question of admitting or rejecting commemorative issues as a class, when the quantity issued is practically indefinite and when their period of availability for postage remains unlimited, will probably have to be relegated for settlement to the next convention of the Universal Postal Union, where, as has been foreshadowed by expressions of opinion of some of the leading governments interested in the organization, all such issues will probably be refused recognition.

TRANSLATION.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
MONTEVIDEO, July 11th, 1896.

The Government having decided to celebrate on the 18th inst., the inauguration of the monument erected by National Gratitude to the memory of the Great Citizen Don Joaquin Suarez, and this Department desiring to identify itself with the just homage paid to the virtues of this noble man and

Considering, 1°. That the only means remaining open to the Department is a special issue of postal values with the object before-mentioned ;

2°. That this is at the same time a method of perpetuating the great example of patriotism left us by the worthy Suarez ;

This Department resolves :

Art. 1°. To place in circulation throughout the Republic on the 18th instant a special issue of postage stamps of the following values :

Of one centesimo, portrait of Suarez in the center, printed in black ink with violet border ;

Of five centesimos, statue of the same person, in black ink with sky blue border ;

Of ten centesimos, perspective of the monument, in black ink with carmine border.

Art. 2°. The said stamps will be on sale to the public in all the State post-offices from the 18th instant till the 25th August next, inclusive, and for the prepayment of correspondence during this period the stamps of the new issue or those which are at present in use may be used indiscriminately.

Art. 3°. Beginning with the 26th August, the stamps of the special issue above mentioned will be considered as withdrawn from circulation and consequently as without any value for the prepayment of letters, being accepted only in exchange for the present stamps until the 30th September of the present year, which exchange the offices dependent on this General Management are authorized to make.

Art. 4°. In due time the manner in which the remainder of the special issue is to be cancelled after being definitely withdrawn from circulation will be designated.

Art. 5°. That by the 3rd division all the offices of this Department will be supplied with the values indicated.

Art. 6°. To be made known to all concerned, entered in the proper book and filed.

By Order,

E. V. FERNANDEZ,

Sub-Director.

UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA. MINISTRY OF FINANCE, DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS. NO. 1261. CARACAS, June 29th, 1896.

85° AND 38°.

The Citizen Minister of Public Instruction.

On this date has been promulgated by this office the following resolution :

The President of the Republic has thought well to decide that the stamp issue created by Executive Decree on May 7th last past, to commemorate the apotheosis of the Commander in Chief Francisco de Miranda, be reduced to two millions, in the following manner :

Of B 0.05,	B 750,000,
0.10,	400,000,
0.25,	800,000,
0.50,	30,000,
1.00,	20,000,
	<hr/>
	B 2,000,000

The printing will be carried out in the manner established by the Resolution of this Ministry under date of May 13th, last.

And I have the honor to send you a copy for your information and government.

God and Federation.
MANUEL A. DIEZ.

UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA. MINISTRY OF FINANCE. DEPARTMENT
OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS. CARACAS, June 29th, 1896.
85° AND 38°.

Let the order of the Citizen Minister be published.

Temporary Manager,
A. GARCIA POLEO.

THE NEW POSTAL CARDS OF ABYSSINIA.

(Translated from the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*.)

Peace is practically made between Italy and Abyssinia, and it is to be hoped that the definite conclusion of it will soon be announced in a laconic dispatch, laboriously studied, so as not to hurt anybody's feelings.

The Negus Menelik is already devoting himself to his empire, and we have the proof of it in his considerable purchases of telegraphic and telephonic material, as well as the instructions to send forward the postal cards ordered some time ago at the French Postage Stamp factory.

These cards, the design of which will be found in the chronicle of new issues, are original; inscriptions, arms and frame are printed in black, the stamp alone is printed in color. The inscriptions in Amharic repeat what is found on all postal cards "Postal card—This side is reserved for the address. Name, address, town &c."

The stamp, printed on the left of the card, is of large dimensions; it gives a profile portrait of the Negus Menelik wearing his tiara; around it in Latin: "Menelik II *aethiopiae. imp. rex.*" and under the portrait, the value in a European numeral, followed by the word GUERCH. The only Amharic inscription is at the top, and that is the name of the country.

This engraving is certainly one of the finest turned out by Mr. Mouchon; moreover, the stamp factory has done things well; the printing is carefully done and the card-board is of fine quality, too fine even.

Similar forms, minus the stamp, have been printed in black, on thin buff card-board; the use for which they are intended is curious, and is worthy of a moment's attention. These cards have been made principally for the Italian prisoners, who are to be authorized to use them in writing to their families. With this object, the shipment of postal cards is accompanied by several gross of pencils, cut in two and already pointed; for foresight and economy, it is complete.

When the prisoners were spread about almost everywhere, it was not possible to allow them to write (?). Now that they are concentrated in the neighborhood of Entetto, it is simpler, the more so, as the cards have not the inconvenience of closed letters, and are not likely to be used for writing things dangerous or disagreeable to the State. If peace were signed to-morrow, it would be impossible for the prisoners to return immediately, at least, for the greater number; for at this time, which is the bad season in that country, they could not, with impunity, undertake the march of more than a month from Entetto to Djibouti.

Until September, therefore, this measure may soften the lot of the prisoners and relieve the anxiety of their families.

Steps are to be taken looking to the free admission of these cards into Italy. Probably some difficulty will be found about this, arising from the fact that Mr. Crispi was always opposed to the direct admission of Abyssinia into the Universal Postal Union; by the force of circumstances all this will be arranged at the same time.

The postal service of Ethiopia, which has been much neglected during the war, will receive fresh impulse, as will also the telegraphic service; the public will be allowed to send telegrams, and the postage stamps will serve also to pay the telegraphic and telephonic charges.

When Ethiopia is admitted into the Universal Postal Union, which must soon occur, one of the stamps in use—the one which is to prepay letters for abroad—will be surcharged with a figure followed by the word GUERCH in European characters.

As the stock of these stamps becomes exhausted, they will be replaced by new ones, bearing inscriptions in both European and Amharic characters.

A curiosity; We exhibit in our despatch-room an envelope belonging to a letter addressed to Paris by the Negus; this letter bears the gilt monogram of the emperor, it is duly prepaid with Abyssinian stamps, and its postmarks are the following: Harrar, date in Abyssinian; Djibouti, January 1st, and the mark of the mail steamer, La Reunion to Marseilles, January 9th, 1896.

INTERNATIONAL ALBUMS AND CATALOGUE.

Published by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., New York City and C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Referring to the circular letter of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., dated March 20th, 1896, in relation to the slightly decreased demand for stamps on the part of the younger collectors, and promising the publication of a revised and simplified Album, better adapted to the wants of those who are not interested in minor varieties, we take pleasure in informing you that the undersigned firms have decided to unite in the publication of such an Album, as well as a Catalogue to correspond in every particular with the Album referred to. In the interest of the stamp business as a whole, we have thought it of great advantage that only one publication of this character should appear, and hence the pooling of our issues in so far as these publications are concerned, without this, however, affecting the independent position of both firms in all other matters.

It has been decided to call this Album by the old established name, the International Postage Stamp Album, and, as soon as the present supply of the old International Album is exhausted, the editions of \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3.50 will be withdrawn from sale entirely, and replaced by similar editions of the new work, the retail prices to remain the same, with the exception of the book bound in half cloth, which will be reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00. This reduction wipes out all possible profit on the publication of so large a work, but in the interest of the stamp business as a whole, we have considered it advisable to offer the Album at this price, in order to induce a large number of young collectors to purchase it.

It is almost needless to state that the Album in question and the Catalogue to correspond with it, being edited by Mr. H. L. Calman, of the Scott

Stamp & Coin Co., *Ld.*, will be recognized as the standard in all parts of the United States. The prices in the Catalogue will correspond exactly with the quotations for the same stamps to be given in the 57th Edition of the Standard Catalogue of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., *Ld.*, which is to appear some time before the end of the year, and, hence, it will represent the standard on which all business in stamps in the United States will be done for the year to come.

The simplified Album, in the three editions before mentioned, will be ready for delivery about Nov. 1, 1896, and the Catalogue at about the same time, or perhaps a few weeks later.

All orders for Albums and Catalogues will be shipped from the nearest point, in order to reduce the expressage or freight to the purchaser; for instance, if an order should be sent from Philadelphia to the C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co., it will be filled from New York, and, vice versa, all orders sent from Chicago to the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., *Ld.*, will be filled from St. Louis.

Every dealer in the United States is interested in the success of these two popularized editions, as upon them will depend the development of the stamp trade in the United States for some years to come. We hope that we shall be favored with liberal orders for the publications referred to, and remain,

Yours truly,

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., *LD.*,
New York City.
C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Discounts will be quoted to dealers on application.

THE CLUB PROJECT.

We have referred several times to the projected establishment of a philatelic club in New York, which was to combine social features with matters pertaining to stamp collecting. The response on the part of New York philatelists has been prompt and encouraging, but we are sorry to say that collectors from out of town have not joined in as great numbers as was anticipated. The project is not yet successful, but the organizers have not despaired of its ultimate accomplishment.

We publish herewith a circular addressed to all those who have signified their intention of joining, as well as a list of subscribers up to date. We sincerely hope that a number of our readers will join after the present appeal, as the establishment of such an organization must redound to the benefit of philately as a whole :

P. O. BOX 1397, NEW YORK, August 22, 1896.

DEAR SIR :

The Committee appointed to consider the establishment of a Club house in New York beg to thank you for your kind co-operation and financial assistance promised to the project, and now desire to lay before you the present status of the enterprise, feeling that they have done all that it is possible for them to accomplish.

As the result of meetings, circulars, letters and personal solicitation they have secured the names of the following gentlemen, but there are still lack-

ing thirty-eight to complete the list and unless this number is secured within two weeks the project must be abandoned. If you can obtain the name and signature of one or more gentlemen or are willing to double your subscription and dues (\$50 and \$10 annually) the project can be saved, but immediate action is necessary.

Respectfully,

Committee :

JOHN W. SCOTT, Chairman,
J. M. ANDREINI, Secretary,
WILLIAM HERRICK,
JOHN N. LUFF,
CHARLES GREGORY.

John W. Scott, Charles Gregory, R. W. Quigley, J. M. Andreini, Joseph S. Rich, John N. Luff, John B. Brevoort, Walter S. Scott, J. Oakley Hobby, Frederick A. Nast, G. B. Calman, R. R. Bogert, Ed. C. Hartshorne, N. F. Seebeck, Henry Collin, Henry L. Calman, A. R. Rogers, H. E. Deats, Cortlandt F. Bishop, E. G. Wells, George W. D. Crittenton, Wm. Herrick, J. W. George, Chas. T. Harbeck, Geo. R. Tuttle, Joseph J. Casey, Edward F. Weed, J. C. Morgenthau, F. A. Perozo, Henry Clotz, C. L. Moreau, H. N. Terrett, A. Krassa, Alex. Holland, Henry J. Crocker, G. E. Boynton, Wm. Lawrence Green, W. A. Castle, Henry Gremmel, R. F. Albrecht, Frank P. Brown, Albert Perrin, Geo. Eberhardt, Joseph B. Leavy, F. O. Conant, Charles H. Mekeel, I. A. Mekeel, Charles DeWitt Drew, John Luther Kilbon, Jacques Krebs, T. G. Peck, Dr. Paul Allen, C. B. Corwin, P. F. Bruner, E. T. Parker, A. Davison, Frank F. Olney, J. N. T. Levick, O. H. Williams, Max Meyenberg, Harlow E. Woodward, A. W. Batchelder.

UNUSED STAMPS OF PORTUGAL OF THE ISSUE OF 1853.

La Philatélie Portugaise publishes the following article :

"The extreme rarity of a few values of these stamps in unused condition has set chemistry to work, so that recently some *unused* 50 and 100 reis of Dona Maria, hitherto unobtainable, have been found.

"These two values were often used for prepaying the postage on summonses or semi-official correspondence, so that by going over the archives of the clerks of the various courts, the famous 50 and 100 reis Dona-Maria were found, almost all cancelled with pen and ink—some very lightly.

"Hitherto these stamps have been offered at very low prices to dealers and collectors, who generally would not buy them ; but . . . chemistry has been operating and now these pen cancelled stamps are found but very rarely, whereas on the other hand they are very often found *UNUSED (WASHED)* and even in pairs and blocks of four and six.

"Being separated with the greatest care from the paper to which they had been attached, they sometimes retain a portion of the original gum, so that the poor collector or dealer who buys them pays a great deal for what is worth nothing at all.

"Only a few days ago I was offered a *pretty* lot of these *fine stamps*, for which I did not bid even a cent.

"M. J. S."

When our Mr. Calman was in Europe, this spring, he heard many rumors of a considerable find of unused specimens of these great rarities and probably this explains the origin of the rumors.

THE 57th EDITION OF OUR STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE.

The past season has been marked by many ups and downs, as well as by the disappearance and appearance of special favorites in succession. Early in the season, and after the appearance of the 56th edition of our catalogue, stamps of the Leeward Islands were the rage, and it was almost impossible to supply the legitimate demands of collectors as well as the illegitimate demands of speculators. A few months saw a marked decrease in the inordinate demand for these stamps, and United States stamps became the favorites, especially unused specimens of the old issues. These have been able to maintain and exceed their high standard, as the supply is almost *nil*, while the demand remains enormous. There is no doubt that fine unused specimens of early United States stamps are still bound to advance to an enormous degree, and a small idea of this advance will be reflected in the new quotations of our 57th edition.

During the past three or four months a tremendous demand has sprung up for all kinds of United States revenue stamps, carrying some values to actual records of sales at three or four or five times our catalogue rates. This demand has been in great measure for the perforated stamps, but it is now becoming apparent that the imperforates are also increasing in popularity, while the supply of them is far more limited than that of the perforated series; hence, their advance will have to be even more rapid than that of the latter.

It will be useless here to enter into any details as to the advances which have taken place in particular stamps, as we are now working on the advanced sheets of the 57th edition of our catalogue, and expect to distribute the portion relating to the United States some time during the month of September. We shall pursue the practice instituted last year of selling these advanced sheets to anyone who may apply for them on payment of \$5 in advance. The catalogue itself will not appear until about the end of the year, so that collectors and dealers will readily realize how important it is to them to have our quotations months and months before the general public.

THE PHILATELIC CLUB AND EXCHANGE, LIMITED, LONDON.

We have received the following circular, which we publish by request:

The Philatelic Club and Exchange, Limited, Capital £12,000, in 2,000 Preference Shares and 10,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each.

Directors—JOHN MACFARLANE, Esq., 2, Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W. (*Chairman*); FRANCIS A. DOD, Esq., 64, Darville Road, N.; J. KEPPEL-HOPKINS, Esq., 169, Piccadilly, W; HERBERT N. HEMANS, Esq., 35, Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

Committee of Management—SAMUEL RAWSON, Esq., 30, Linden Gardens, Chiswick (*Chairman*)—H. HOUSTON BALL, Esq., The Elms, Rustington; R. RAIKES BROMAGE, Esq., M. A., F. R. G. S., 32, Gledstanes Road, W.; The Rev. BRUCE CORNFORD, M. A., 12, Denzil Avenue, Southampton; W. R. UMFREVILLE RIDOUT, Esq., 99, Strand, W. C.; WALTER T. WILLETT, Esq., West House, Brighton; and FRANCIS A. DOD, Esq., 64, Darville Road, N. (*nominated by the Directors*).

40, JERMYN STREET, S. W. LONDON, *June 5th, 1896,*

Sir or Madam:

I am desired by the Committee to bring to your notice the fact that a CLUB and EXCHANGE has been established in London, at the above address, to provide a rendezvous for PHILATELISTS and their friends from all parts of the world. It is the only Club in England which supplies both the *business* and *social* needs of all who take an interest in Philately in any of its branches.

The Club affords the usual accommodation of Reading, Writing, Smoking, and Dinning Rooms, in addition to a spacious Hall in which "High Change" is held every Wednesday evening, from 6 to 10.

The special social feature of the Club is the holding of Musical Evenings from time to time.

Arrangements have been made for frequent Auction Sales to be held at which Stamps for Sale by Auction will be received from Members of the Club. The inclusive commission on all Stamps sent for sale at these Auctions will be $7\frac{1}{2}\%$, instead of the usual charge of 15, per cent. This will effect a great saving to Members who dispose of their Stamps by this means, and in most cases would more than cover their subscription to the Club.

All Stamps for sale will be carefully catalogued by a Committee of experienced and well-known experts in Philately.

A book will be kept at the Club in which Members can enter the description and value of Stamps they may have for sale either privately or by auction. In the first case they must state the price required.

The Club offers special facilities to country and foreign Members to realise, at their full London value, Stamps only in demand amongst English collectors, and also proposes shortly to circulate, both at home and abroad, monthly or more frequent postal packets of Stamps for exchange.

Members may submit their Stamps to the Committee of Experts, who will report on them *free of charge*.

Non-Members can have their Stamps examined at a charge of One Shilling for each specimen found to be genuine, or Sixpence if otherwise.

This Company being Registered under the Limited Liability Acts, Members of the Club and Exchange incur no liability whatever beyond the annual subscription, which is fixed at £2 2s. for Town Members, and £1 1s. for Lady, Country or Foreign Members.

After the membership has reached 1,000 the Directors reserve the right of imposing an entrance fee of Five Guineas.

Copies of the Rules and Regulations of the Club may be obtained on personal application, or will be sent through the post on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

Should the objects of the Club meet with your approval, and you desire to become a Member, please fill in and sign the annexed form and return at your convenience.

Yours faithfully,

H. LAWRENCE HARRIS,

Secretary.

P. S.— The Committee lay particular stress upon the fact that in addition to its numerous philatelic attractions, the Club affords to its Members all the advantages of a social high-class Club, and, moreover, is situated in the very center of London Club-land.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 18 August, 1896.

The site of the International Philatelic Exhibition, to be held in London next year, has been definitely settled. It has been decided to take the beautiful rooms of the Society of Painters in Water Colors, which are most conveniently situated in Piccadilly, one of the main thoroughfares of the metropolis. The gallery comprises three fine rooms, all specially arranged as to light and wall space for the purposes of an exhibition. All three rooms are lit from the roof only, so that the risk of injury from exposure to the direct rays of the sun will be practically nil.

But as a consequence of our taking these rooms we shall have to hold the Exhibition a little later than was at first intended. May was the favorite month. The Gallery will not, however, be at our disposal till the 15th of July; consequently, the date has been changed to the month of July, instead of May; and I am told that the change will probably lead to a very much larger attendance of provincial and foreign collectors and dealers.

Of other news there is precious little. Stamp dealers, at least on this side of the pond, do not care to have to work hard during the summer. Said one to me the other day "I don't want to be hard at it all through the summer." Many are quietly arranging their stock books of certain countries in pleasing anticipation of some coming boom.

What that boom is to be is open to conjecture. The weight of opinion may be said to be in favor of the African Colonies of Great Britain. The first to be in line for choice will probably be West Africans. Of these Sierra Leone is among the favorites, but Gambia, as a cheap country, is likely to turn out the better of the two from an investment point of view. Its pretty embossed labels must sooner or later give way to the regulation type; and then there will be a considerable appreciation of the more or less neglected issues of Gambia. I must confess I do not want to see prices rise just yet, as there are a great many shades I should like to fill out before the evil day arrives. One wrinkle for those who are filling up in this country. Don't be too dilatory in securing a few used copies of the Halfpenny of the 1880 series. What is known as the "yellow halfpenny" is for some reason or other quite scarce.

A great deal of amusement has been created over here by the publication of the so-called discoveries of hitherto undreamt of lithographed British Colonials. It is somewhat surprising to us that such extraordinary statements as were made to back up the so-called discoveries did not suffice to expose their farcical character. As two English magazines have reproduced the article or paper, we cannot crow much over its being seriously reproduced on your side. Because of this reproduction, and because interesting topics want searching up in these dull summer months, Major Evans has in the *Monthly Journal* taken the space and the trouble to expose some of the absurdities. To begin, Major Evans shows that the author of the paper does not apparently know the difference between a pronounced lithograph and a steel engraving, for he classes two well known lithographed Virgin Islands as steel engraved. But the crowning absurdity which should have been sufficient to stamp the character of his "discoveries" is his statement that:

"Only the steel matrix of the stamp is preserved and kept by the Crown agent, but not the plates, these being destroyed as soon as the required issue has been printed therefrom. When a re-issue is required, a new plate is prepared from the same matrix; this takes time—several weeks, at least. When a demand is made for an *immediate supply*, the lithographic stone is resorted to, a transfer made from the matrix, and an edition run off sufficient to last till the steel plate is ready for use."

This curious statement Major Evans naturally disposes of as "purest nonsense," for the very good reason that it is well known "no plates, steel or other of British Colonial stamps, are ever destroyed until they have become useless, either through wear and tear, or by the stamp becoming obsolete—and they are not invariably destroyed even in the latter case." No one will deny that we are, now and again, mistaken in regarding lithographed and badly engraved, but that there is room for such a wholesale list of discoveries as Mr. Weber professes to have made, is out of the question altogether. Before his list would be possible he would have to dispose of too many established facts.

Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal* has come out in a brand new cover, resplendant in red and black. It is a decided improvement upon the old mixed medley of many portraits of philatelic celebrities. Another good feature of the *Monthly* is an addenda to Gibbons' Price Catalogue, bringing the Catalogue up to date.

But the most enjoyable thing in the *Monthly Journal* is the exquisite little paragraph in which Mr. Phillips speaks of his particular *bête noir*, Senf, thusly:

Mr. Richard Senf had about the second best lot of stuff to ourselves, and we were pleased to buy some £50 worth from him. He is an extremely amiable and pleasant gentleman, and if he would only make his catalogue reflect the correct market prices, we should think there would be no better and pleasanter dealer on the Continent.

"Second best to ourselves," and "extremely amiable and pleasant gentleman" are beyond compare — under what are termed the "peculiar circumstances of the case."

There seems to be a pretty considerable scramble after the British South Africa surcharged on Cape stamps. They served a very temporary purpose, merely keeping the post office going until communication was established with Salisbury where the stock was kept. The Postal officials, determined not to be left high and dry without a supply, seem to have taken every precaution to prevent the stamps being bought up by speculators. The consequence has been that even the legitimate users of stamps have had some difficulty in escaping suspicion that they were on speculation bent. To get six at a time seems to have been the absolute limit of official courtesy. One party who wanted a few used copies posted an envelope or two addressed to himself. One of these attempts lies before me. The stamp, except for a small bit of the top corner is absolutely blotted out of existence with such a black smudge that not the faintest outline of the stamp is at all discernable. It is quite refreshing to hear of such unobliging postal officials.

I am told that now communication is restored and the Perkins-Bacon

monstrosities of the new issue are once more available, that the surcharged Capes are fetching most extraordinary prices, as much as 80 shillings each. Here in London twelve times face is being asked for the unused supplies got over. Unused, I should say they would be worth having; used, they should be more reasonable, as the postal authorities have done their best to prevent the stock being put to any other than postal use.

NOTES.

The *Metropolitan Philatelist* chronicles two provisional Hankow stamps, namely, a 2c on 20c and a 5c on 30c. As these issues are considered purely speculative they require no further notice.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. W. N. Wyeth has shown us a Grenada, 1886, 1d surcharged on three half pence, in which the word THREE is spelt THRFE. This variety, which is probably due to a broken letter, is known in the revenue stamp, but as far as we know, has never been chronicled in the surcharged stamps.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The *Philatelic Monthly and World* reports the entire set of Porto Rico, 1882, except the 80c, with pin perforation. We suppose these are in the nature of essays.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

PERU—We illustrate the Postal Card and Letter Card chronicled in our June number. Of the former we have a specimen with double impression of the octagon containing the inscription "Habilitado—Por—1 Centavo."



UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
CINCO CENTAVOS VERTES DE SOL
REPUBLICA CORREO PERUANA



A

Este lado
solo sirve para
la direccion



We have a United States 2c stamp of the 1894 issue, triangle 1, with an additional perforation, parallel with the horizontal perforation and 5 mm above the lower frame of the stamp.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

We have specimens of Greece 20 lepta carmine, perf. 11½, with double vertical perforation. In one stamp this double line of perforation is both at the right and left indicating an entire sheet perforated in this way.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

Der Philatelist states that the watermark PR on the current Roumanian stamps is now 15 mm high instead of 11 mm. as it formerly appeared. We have no list of the values which have appeared with the new watermark.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

The *Philatelic Record* chronicles an adhesive of the 1861 issue of Mexico, in green on brown, of the value of 2 reales. Before accepting this specimen we should like to have some further evidence on the subject.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

In our June number, through a printer's error, some postal cards for Honduras, issued this year, are chronicled under the head of Netherlands.

It was rather surprising that this error should have been copied into *Le Timbre Poste*, but that the *Post Office* presented it exactly as we did, was only to be expected. We certainly have no objection to our contemporaries taking advantage of any news that we may be first in the field to communicate, but we think that the last named journal would approach somewhat nearer to the accepted standard of Philatelic ethics, if they would, with a little more frequency mention our journal as the source from which they obtain their information. We have noticed for about a year past that a large part of the chronicle of the *Post Office* is copied from the previous number of our journal, but notice of such copy is served upon their readers about once in every issue. If our statement were not true, it would be a remarkable coincidence, that odd varieties and minor differences which are shown to us, are seen within a few weeks, in exactly the same words in which we described them, by our contemporary.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

Mr. W. J. Manton informs us that, owing to the change in currency in Seychelles, resulting from the depreciation in the price of silver, the rates for letters will be somewhat advanced, as follows:

From 3c	to 4c
" 15c	" 18c
" 30c	" 36c

As a 4c stamp is already in issue, this will require two new stamps of the values of 18c and 36c, respectively. We shall not be surprised if a provisional issue be made before the two values of the regular set are received in Seychelles.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

We learn the following from the *Stamp Collectors Fortnightly*: "It is announced from the War Office that from the first of September the cost of postage of letters and book packets at home military stations, now borne by the public under a special arrangement, will be defrayed by means of postage stamps surcharged "Army—Official." These stamps will be supplied by the General Post Office to district and station paymasters only, who distribute them to the sub-accountants. The stamps are not to be used for telegrams or parcels post."

The values to be honored in this way have not as yet been announced.

A decree has been issued by the French Colonial Post Office, consolidating the Colony of Obock with the Protectorate of Somali Coast, and, in consequence, the separate issues for these two Colonial possessions will be withdrawn and replaced by an entirely new issue under the name of Côte Française de Somali (French Somali Coast).

* * * * *

Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste chronicles a remarkable pair of the present issue of France, namely, an unsevered pair of the 15c blue in both Types I and II. The only way to account for such a variety is the accidental placing of one cliché of the second type in a plate of the first type or vice versa.

* * * * *

La Revue Philatélique reports having seen a specimen of the Uruguay 25c of the present issue with the center reversed.

* * * * *

One or two recent numbers of European stamp journals deny positively that the Bulgaria 25s Unpaid Letter stamp has been re-engraved. They cite considerable authority in support of their assertions, but we affirm positively that the stamp exists in the re-engraved type, as we have quite a number of specimens in our own stock.

* * * * *

Mr. I. Carbonell has shown us an envelope which prepaid the postage from Cienfuegos, Cuba, to New York, without being taxed at this end. The envelope bore no stamp, but was hand-stamped in the upper right hand corner as follows:

Ejercito de Operaciones
2° Cuerpo 1ª Division
2ª Brigada
Comisaria de Guerra
de
Cienfuegos.

We suppose that this is a Military Frank, therefore it can be of but little interest to stamp collectors.

* * * * *

We have just received a pair of the 4 lepta green of the 1891 issue of Greece perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, without horizontal perforation between the stamps.

* * * * *

We are informed by the Postmaster of Grenada that the announcement of the issue of a $\frac{1}{2}$ penny stamp of the new type is erroneous. The stock of the old type is still very large and there is no present likelihood of its early exhaustion.

* * * * *

For some time we have listed the 5, 10 and 20 cent Netherlands of the issue of 1868 in perforation 10x10 $\frac{1}{2}$. We now see in the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* that the other values, viz., 15, 25 and 50 cents, have been seen by them in this same perforation. This would therefore complete the entire set in this gauge.

* * * * *

The *Austria Philatelist* has seen the 1 piastre of the current issue of Cyprus with the value and name of the country in blue, instead of in black. It is not yet known whether this is an error or a new issue of the stamp.

* * * * *

We see by *Le Timbre Poste* that the 1 franc stamp of Madagascar et

Dépendences, which has just been issued, has the inscription printed in blue instead of in rose, as is the case in all the other new 1 franc French Colonial stamps. It is stated that only 21,000 specimens were printed in this way, but as no new stamp with the correct inscription has as yet been issued, it is impossible to state whether they will continue to print in this color or, whether this is simply due to an oversight.

* * * * *

Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste also announces that all values of the current issue of Sierra Leone, except the $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 1d are obsolete. As this colony is still using the old type, there is little doubt that at some time or other it will adopt the current colonial type; but, nevertheless, we would advise the arrival of further information before plunging into a speculation in this issue.

* * * * *

Our faithful correspondent, Mr. David Benjamin, of Shanghai, has kindly sent us a copy of *Der Ostasiatischer Lloyd*, published in Shanghai, which contains an interesting account of the Chinese postal system as well as full details of the new service to be inaugurated by Sir Robert Hart. We publish a translation of the article in this number, and feel sure that it will interest our readers.

* * * * *

Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste announces a new series of stamps in two colors for the Island of Jamaica. It is very easily possible that such a change is in contemplation, but we certainly would not advise collectors to speculate too heavily on the proposed alteration. Of late we have observed a tendency to herald prospective changes in the series of many English Colonial stamps, some of which come to pass and some not. The result of such an announcement is always a wild speculation in the stamps of the colony, resulting in great loss in more than one instance. As an example, we could point to the announcement that the 8d of Barbados of the current issue is obsolete, in consequence of which thousands and thousands were purchased by speculators at double face value and even more. We are reliably informed that the stock of this stamp in Barbados is practically unlimited, and, besides that there is absolutely no intention of withdrawing the value from circulation, as it is very useful for the parcel service.

* * * * *

Mr. W. G. Ashley, Registrar of the Treasury of the Hawaiian Islands, who is on a trip to America at present, informs us that a new set of stamps is being prepared for the use of the foreign office exclusively. We expect in our next number to present a list of the values of this series, as well as, perhaps, illustrations of the designs.

* * * * *

In our August number, we published an article under the heading: "The Peruvian Stamps of the issue of March, 1895," and while we quoted a letter addressed to the *Weekly Stamp News*, we failed to mention that the entire article was copied from that paper.

* * * * *

The Sultan of Zanzibar, Hamid Ben Thwain, died on Tuesday, August 25th, and his death is of some interest to stamp collectors, as it has been announced that an issue of stamps, bearing the head of the late Sultan was in preparation for Zanzibar. We suppose that the manufacture of the stamps in question will be discontinued, or else, if they have been made, that they will not be placed in circulation. However, should we be mistaken in our supposition, the issue in question will certainly be quickly superseded by another one.

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—



We have secured an entirely new local stamp used on a letter dated Cincinnati, October 19th, 1848 and addressed to Batavia, Ohio. As will be seen by the illustration the inscription is "H. Frazer's City Express Post" and this Post may have been the successor to Frazer & Co's. City Despatch Post. The stamp is printed in black from a wood engraving, on salmon paper.

Local stamps

Imperforate.

H. Frazer's City Express Post.

2c black on salmon.

ABYSSINIA.—We learn from *Le Timbre Poste* that the postal cards referred to earlier in this number are as follows:

Postal cards.

$\frac{1}{4}$ g green, buff

$\frac{1}{2}$ g red, buff

1g ultramarine, buff

no value, black, buff (two varieties)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The entire set of the current issue will, no doubt, appear with the new watermark before long. We have just received the 5c with the new watermark, which makes the third stamp of the series.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked a large sun and rays.

Perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

5c carmine

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* announces the issue of two postal cards with stamp of the new type, one for inland and one for Postal Union service.

Postal Cards.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a green

1a carmine

BRITISH GUIANA.—Mr. A. E. Tuttle has shown us an uncatalogued variety of the 4c 1863, on thin paper; it is perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ all around, a new gauge for this series.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

4c blue

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.—The surcharged Cape of Good Hope stamps, referred to in our Notes of last month, have now reached us. This is certainly a legitimate issue, as communication between Salisbury, the main town, and some of the other cities was entirely cut off by the rebellious natives. We also notice that a typographical error crept into our chronicle of the provisional stamp made by surcharging stamps of the Company we made it read 3s on 5s instead of 3d on 5s.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked anchor.



Perforated 14.

½p gray, black surcharge

1p red

2p bistre

4p blue

6p violet

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

3p red brown, black surcharge

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles the high values of the new series.



2sh blue and green on rose

2sh 6d brown and purple on yellow

3sh green and lilac on blue

4sh red and blue on green

5sh red and green on white

10sh slate and carmine on rose

BULGARIA.—According to the *Monthly Journal*, the 5 stotinki unpaid letter stamp of the new type has just been issued.

Unpaid letter stamp.

Perforated 13.

5s orange

ANTIOQUIA.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* announces the receipt of an entirely new set of seven values, running from 2 centavos to 50 centavos. The type is said to resemble rather closely that of 1892, and the chief difference consists in the figure of value, which, instead of being in a rectangle in the lower left corner, is placed directly below the coat of arms.

Le Timbre Poste states that the set in question is to be increased by higher values and also by a 2½ centavo registration stamp.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

2c gray

20c yellow green

2½c brown	50c gray brown
3c red	1 peso
5c green	2 pesos
10c violet	5 pesos

Registration (Return letter ?) stamp.

2½c

SANTANDER.—*Le Timbre Poste* states that the current 5c stamp has appeared in a new color, viz., in yellow green, instead of brown.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 13.

5c yellow green

FERNANDO PO.—All the European journals chronicle another change in color of the 10c stamp.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

10c gray violet

FIJI ISLANDS.—It is so long since anything new appeared here that it is not surprising that we have something to announce at last. The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* has seen the 1 penny in lilac. We suppose that this is the forerunner of an entirely new series.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 11.

1p lilac

ITALY.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* announces a new 10 centesimi stamp with figures of value in all four corners, and the *Illustrierte Briefmarken Zeitung* chronicles the 1 and 2 centesimi newspaper stamps in a type similar to the current issue. We hope to illustrate these stamps in our next number.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

10c carmine

Newspaper stamps.

1c dark brown

2c dark brown

JAPAN.—We have just received "specimens" of the stamps announced in the stamp journals some time ago and which were to bear the portraits of the dead heroes Princes Kitashirakawa and Arisugawa.

It appears that one stamp of each value and one stamp of each hero was not deemed sufficient, and therefore a 2 and 5c value had to be made in memory of each.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 11½.

2s rose, portrait of Prince Kitashirakawa

5s lilac " " "

2s rose " " Prince Arisugawa

5s lilac " " "

Our illustrations show the surcharged "Specimen" in Japanese characters.

MEXICO.—We learn from the *Weekly Stamp News* that the present issue of Mexican stamps is appearing pin perforated instead of with regular perforation as originally issued. Up to the present only a part of the set has appeared with this perforation, but, no doubt, the remainder will follow in short order.

El Monitor Filatélico announces the appearance of a new watermark on the current issue of Mexican stamps. The old watermark consisted of the letters "CORREOS E U M," one letter being found on each stamp in a row, while the new one consists of the interlaced letters "RM," appearing in full on each stamp. So far, only the 1 and 2 cent stamps have appeared in this way.

Adhesive stamps.

Pin perforated.

1c green

2c carmine

3c brown

4c vermilion

5c blue

Watermarked RM interlaced.

Perforated.

1c green

2c carmine

10c rose lilac

12c olive

15c blue green

1 peso brown

NETHERLANDS.—The 5 gulden stamp referred to in the July number has just been sent us by Mr. D. A. Schreuders. The colors present a very handsome contrast.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 11.

5gl bronze green, centre brown

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The 1d O. S. envelope of the 1889 type, with O. S. in white circles, also appears on bluish laid paper. We cannot give the size of the envelope, as we have seen it only in cut square specimens.

Official envelope.

Size ?

1p violet on bluish laid paper

PARAGUAY.—A new issue of stamps was announced to us some time ago, but the same correspondent now informs us that they have not appeared, the old series having been re-issued instead. However, new envelopes, a letter card and postal cards have appeared, all bearing the stamps of the current types of adhesives.

Envelopes.

Size 147x82 mm.



5c violet, *white*
 10c Prussian blue, *white*

Letter card.

REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY.

CARTA-TARJETA POSTAL.



2c green, *white*
Postal cards.

UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL.
 REPÚBLICA DEL PARAGUAY.
 TARJETA POSTAL.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.
 RÉPUBLIQUE DU PARAGUAY.
 CARTE POSTALE.



A

en

DE ESTE LADO SE ESCRIBE LA DIRECCION. ② LA COMUNICACION SE ESCRIBE AL REVERSO.

UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL.
REPÚBLICA DEL PARAGUAY.

TARJETA POSTAL.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.
REPUBLIQUE DU PARAGUAY.

CARTE POSTALE.



A

en

DE ESTE LADO SE ESCRIBE LA DIRECCION. "O". LA COMUNICACION SE ESCRIBE AL REVERSO.

2c green, *white*2 x 2c green, *white*, F1 and F44c red, *white*4 x 4c red, *white*, F1 and F4

PORTUGAL.—The *Daily Stamp Item* chronicles a new value of the current set, namely a 500 reis, printed in black on blue paper, the value being in red. The *Item* says that the appearance of the stamp is anything but attractive.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

500r black on blue, value in red

QUEENSLAND.

Mr. E. Cooper has just sent us the new $2\frac{1}{2}$ d stamp, which is exactly like the issue of 1894, except that the head is on plain instead of lined ground.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and Q.

Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$. $2\frac{1}{2}$ p rose

SERVIA.—We have just received a new 1 dinar stamp, of the current type, printed in red brown on blue paper. Our correspondent states that it is an unpaid letter stamp while some stamp journals call it a postage stamp. Its status must therefore remain undetermined for the present.

*Adhesive stamp?*Perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$.

1d red brown on blue

SHANGHAI.—The publishers of the *Monthly Journal* have secured a sheet of the 1 cent on 20 cents brown, surcharge of 1893, in which the 11th and 12th stamps are surcharged Half Cent. This is rather a curious error, and, as the *Journal* remarks, it is strange that it was not discovered before.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

½c on 20c brown, blue surcharge (error)

SIERRA LEONE.—Mr. J. Bernichon, of Paris, has shown us a number of interesting varieties of the surcharge "HALF PENNY" on Three Halfpence. Of the rare surcharge on the Crown and CC watermark, there is only one error, but there are numerous varieties of the more plentiful Crown and CA.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and CC.

½p on 1½p, surcharged HALF PFENNY

Watermarked Crown and CA.

½p on 1½p, surcharged HALF PEN

½p on 1½p, " HALF PENN

½p on 1½p " HALF PENNY

½p on 1½p " HALF PENNY

½p on 1½p " HA PEN

½p on 1½p " HAIF PENNY

With the possible exception of the PFENNY, all these varieties are due to defective impressions of the surcharge, but they are of sufficient interest to be chronicled.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* announces the appearance of the 5sh value in new colors. As we have been in the habit of receiving these issues immediately on appearance, we are rather surprised at our contemporary getting ahead of us.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

5sh yellow and green

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—*The Australian Philatelist* chronicles the 2s stamp surcharged O. S. in the thin type.

Official stamp.

Watermarked star with short broad points.

Perforated.

2s carmine, black surcharge

SELANGOR.—Mr. David Benjamin has sent us a new value of the current set, namely a 25 cent. We suppose all the other states will become jealous of their neighbor and imitate its example.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14.

25c blue green and red

TIMOR.—*Die Post* chronicles a new provisional, viz: 5 avos, made by surcharging the provisional 300 on 3000 orange.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 13.

5 avos on 3or on 3oor orange

TONGA.—The *London Philatelists* chronicles a new surcharge, and we hope that this is not the beginning of a flood of monstrosities of this sort. The present item is the old 2½d stamp surcharged 7½d and again surcharged "HALF PENNY" in two lines, the last work being done with a rubber hand stamp.

Adhesive stamp

Perforated.

½p on 7½p on 2½p violet and red on pale blue

UGANDA.—In the April number of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* reference is made to a stamp said to have been issued in this part of Africa. In the August number, the *Monthly Journal* is quoted as admitting the stamps on the assurance of a correspondent. The labels are said to be very primitive, and look as if produced by the typewriter. They are almost square and have the letters UG in the upper angles and the numerals of value in the center of the stamps. The coinage is expressed in cowries. Notwithstanding the authorities which are quoted, we still have some doubt as to the authenticity of this series, but think it necessary to chronicle them.

Adhesive stamps.

Imperforate.

5 cowries, mauve

10 cowries

20 cowries

50 cowries, black

60 cowries "

URUGUAY.—In assorting a mixed lot of common stamps, we find the 1c gray of 1884 surcharged "OFICIAL." Until now this value has been known only in green with the surcharge, hence, there is something new to chronicle.

Official stamp.

Rouletted.

1c gray, type of 1884, black surcharge

ZANZIBAR.—The *Monthly Journal* has seen the 1 anna stamp of India surcharged "ZANZIBAR" in blue, instead of in black, and it is informed that this is an earlier variety than the one in current use.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

1a brown, blue surcharge

THE MARKET.

Auction sale of Puttick & Simpson, July 20th and 21st, 1896.

Naples: ½ Tornese cross,	£ 4. 0.0
" ½ Tornese arms, fine margins on 3 sides,	14. 5.0
Oldenburg, 1858, ½ gros., used,	4.10.0
Roumania, 1858, 81 paras blue on bluish, cut square, but a poor copy,	82.10.0
" 108 paras blue on rose, cut square, with large margins all around, but has been torn across and repaired,	10. 0.0
Switzerland, Geneva, 10c, the two halves joined together,	6. 0.0
Ceylon, imperf., 2/- blue with part gum, and large margins on three sides,	10. 0.0

Newfoundland, 6½d. carmine-vermilion, used, slightly damaged,	9. 0.0
“ 1/- orange-vermilion, fine color, but cut close,	16. 0.0
Dominica, C.A., 1/- unused pair,	7. 0.0
Nevis, 6d. gray, lithographed, unused pair, mint state,	20.10.0
“ Single specimen,	10.10.0
St. Vincent, 4d. on 1/-, used, o. g.,	15.12.6
Tobago, C.A., 6d. ochre, fine, lightly cancelled copy, with slight tear,	10. 0.0
Turks Island, 2½d. on 1/- prune (Gibbons No. 25), unused, o. g.,	7.15.0
“ 4d. on 1/- prune, (Gibbons No. 28), unused, o. g.,	4 10.0

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

Meetings held the third Tuesday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Loesch's Hotel, 36 Canal St., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

For information address the Secretary, 9 W. 46th St., N. Y.

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address to Edgar R. Carter, Box 36, Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Examination of Stamps Department, address Henry Clotz, P. O. Box 909, N. Y. City.

The 161st meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society was held August 20th, 1896.

Meeting called to order at 8.30 p. m. with the following members present: President August Dejonge in the chair, Messrs. C. B. Corwin, E. B. Sterling, R. F. Albrecht, Dr. R. Roehre, E. R. Carter, A. C. Carstanjen, R. S. Lehman, Oscar Dejonge and A. Richter.

The minutes of the last meeting were accepted as read.

The Executive Committee having reported favorably upon the applications for membership of Messrs. Chas. H. Seidel and A. Schulze, upon ballot it was found that these gentlemen were unanimously elected.

Mr. C. Witt sends the report sheet of the "Vertrauliches Correspondenzblatt" which was given to the Society for attention.

Messrs. H. E. Oswald and R. S. Lehman present some stamps for the Society album. Mr. J. W. Scott some counterfeits for the counterfeit album, C. A. Ribeiro & Co., their price catalogue.

The thanks of the Society are tendered to the kind donors.

Mr. E. R. Carter having arranged and catalogued the stamps in the album of the society, a vote of thanks was given him for his kindness.

It was moved by Mr. Corwin, seconded by Mr. Sterling and unanimously carried that the Society wire its congratulation to Mr. Doebelin on the occasion of his success at the A. P. A. convention.

Before the closing of the meeting the President, in a neat speech expressed his joy at seeing two of our oldest and honorary members, Messrs. Corwin and Sterling at one of our meetings again, and these gentlemen replied in the same strain, giving among other things their early experiences as collectors.

Mr. Albrecht gave a few of his reminiscences which proved of great interest and amusement to all present.

Adjournment followed at 9 45 P. M.

After the meeting Mr. Sterling exhibited a fine lot of U. S. stamps.

The President calls on all members who have not done so to send in their photographs for the albums, also that any stamps for the Society and Counterfeit albums will be thankfully received.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Secretary*.